

FOR THE CALEDONIAN MERCURY THE SOLDIER. A TALE.

In a Letter to a Friend, from an Officer in the late War.

Dear CHARLES, I AM now at Dover, and take this moment of leisure to write to my friend. Stopping to bait my horses on Baughton Hill yesterday, I met with an adventure, which, I flatter myself, will afford you not a little entertainment. Before I had nigh risen the summit, I could not forbear turning round to observe the beauties of the prospect. Let this sketch suffice: For I leave the colouring to your imagination. The stream entwining its serpentine folds around an island, here cattle were grazing in the shade of a ruined monastery. The rising corn, in waving folds, mantled the hills, and carpeted the vales. The hanging woods bowed their heads to the stream as it passed through the meadows. The breeze-filled sail, seeming to glide along the land, gave the scene, in appearance, the aid of enchantment. After this general view, my fight, for ease, began to rest itself upon particular objects, when I perceived a little hut at the bottom, which had, as I passed it, escaped my notice. The sign of invitation hung from the wall. I was struck with its simplicity and humility of situation. In a word, I alighted from my horse, and gave the bridle to Tom, desiring he would follow me. While Tom led the horses behind the house in search of the stable, I went in to search for a breakfast. Opening the door, I found my hostess employed in laying her tea-equipage. She no sooner perceived her guest, than instantly she flew to a door which the unlatched, and desired I would walk into the parlour, with, "Pray, Sir, have you breakfasted?" I thought this rather familiar. But considering her motives, that her water was boiling, her cups and saucers laid, and these, most probably, her only set, I found she was only desirous of giving me the preference, instead of herself, and a poor soldier who was sitting in the chimney corner. Thus it was—my dress, not my merit, was going to defer their meal. I know you will exclaim with me, "What is complimentary, this outward respect, that we should so earnestly desire it? It is not the reward of merit, but the idolatry of appearance." Thus I continued: "That poor soldier, who, perhaps, is just returned from fighting the cause of her in the general cause of his country, must be left starving for the want of that which my unself is going to deprive him: It shall not be!" I then asked our landlady, if she knew where he was come from? "Yes, Sir," said she. "As he tells me, he is come from Dover, and is going on furlough to his friends;—though, who knows, Sir, he may be a deserter, for might we know? However, that's no business of ours." "Well," replied I; "and who knows, good woman, that he is not come from the wars? and, as I am going to them, will you tell him I should be glad of his company to breakfast with me." "La, Sir," she returned, "he'll breakfast mighty well after you have done." Perhaps he may," said I; "but, if he pays you for his meal, why should he wait for me or any other?" "As you please, Sir," said she, and left the room. She delivered her message so audibly that I could hear the particulars. "Friend," she said, in a tone composed of contempt and disappointment, "you are to breakfast in the parlour." On parlour she was particularly emphatical. "You may well stare," continued she, "poor soul! I dare believe you never breakfasted before in all your born-days in a parlour! But birds of a feather will flock together—though 'tis no business of mine." And, as she was stirring the fire, I heard her continue, "He's never the gentleman he appears to be, or he would not be fond of such company." As the soldier sat considering, she tried, "Why don't you go, man?—the gentleman waits for you." "What gentleman?" asked he. "Why, the gentleman," she answered, "that I shewed into the parlour desires to have your company to breakfast. How often must I tell you?" "Does he know me?" replied he. "I don't know whether he does or no," said she; "that's no business of mine: I have delivered my message; and, I assure you, if you don't go, I won't be stopping all day for you. So, if you have a mind to have any breakfast, go when and where it is to be had."—The soldier came. When he entered the room, his appearance greatly prepossessed me in his favour. There was something in his aspect told me, these were not the sort of days he was used to see. Sorrow had followed his cheek before the autumn should have blown away the rose from it. According to his appearance, his years should have been those of summer, but they were those of winter. Agreeable to my request, he sat down. I was certainly rude; for I never shall forget the time I was contemplating his countenance. To describe it is impossible, although it is now before me. There was in it such a manly sweetness you scarce ever perceived. His eyes were neither the piercing black, nor the lively blue; nor were they those which seem to start from their spheres to pry into another's concerns: On the contrary, they were rather depressed; they seemed to be retired to observe himself. On his brow fat manhood and honesty, with every other virtue that could win the heart; and yet the steps of care I saw too visible. I had taken so much involuntary notice of him, that he was alarmed. "Sir," said he, "do you perceive any traces of former acquaintance in my countenance, that you observe it with so fixed, so silent an attention?" "No, really, Sir," answered I; "I ask your pardon; for 'tis quite otherwise. I never saw your face before; nor do I remember to have seen the like. But pardon me, I beg. How long was the war in Flanders? I am going there to join my regiment." "I with you succeeds, Sir," he replied, "with all my heart; and that you may never depart from the path of honour. O that I had begun at your years, unembarrassed by any other affliction or distress; then I might have had my share of honour and happiness. But, as it is, I must be content, and bear my distresses as a man and a soldier—though a poor one!" "Pray," said I, "excuse

my curiosity. Which way are you travelling? Are you going my road? If you are, we will travel together. I want a companion to take a part of a chaise with me. Your story, might it be related, would engage the time most agreeably, Sir." "I can scarcely suppose, Sir," said he, "a tale of sorrow could be agreeable to one who appears to have so much sensibility as yourself." Your pardon, Sir," answered I; "to sympathize with distress is more pleasing to me than to participate of enjoyment." "Your goodness," returned he, "claims my confidence. As I cannot possibly accompany you, and the time of my furlough will scarcely permit me sufficient stay with my friends; I shall, without further delay, tell you some particulars which may be a warning to you in the dearest attachments of life—I mean matrimony. You are young. Be cautious." "I was, like you, Sir, launched into the world in the spring of life, with every hope, from fortune and connection, of enjoying the summer of happiness. But love blasted all my blossoms, and left me this withered twig on the stem of existence. I became enamoured with a young lady of family, without fortune. Indeed, her family and beauty were all she could boast. However, I married her, and began business as a Lisbon merchant, which I continued for some years with very great success. This I most probably might have done until this time, had not the perverse behaviour of my wife estranged my affections from my family, and, as the sequel will shew, ruined and reduced me to the poor soldier you see before you! But why do I lament? not at being a poor soldier—but a wretched one! My old faded coat," continued he, (looking at it) "seems to revive again in blushes at my weakness!" He had taken up one of the skirts which he let fall, saying, "Blush no more! I will not shame thee! I am a man again!" "Sir," said he, "I beg your pardon. To return: I found very little incentive to industry. The man of genuine feelings, when hurt as mine were, and that in the most tender of them, what must he suffer? Alas! I at this moment feel for him, and myself likewise! I soon found myself not the real object of her love. In truth, she was incapable of the passion, notwithstanding there never lived of it a greater dissembler: So that it was no wonder my senses, and unwary heart, were the dupes of her artifice; especially as my affection blunted the acuteness of my discernment. You are a young man. Beware of coquettes. They play with the heart as anglers do with the fish they have newly caught. They take pleasure in the pain they see their captive feel; and the more it agonises, the more it pleases them. If they lose it, not feeling for the wound they have given it, they throw their line repeatedly, until they have caught one to their purpose. This was my wife's behaviour. Having caught me to feed her pleasures, her behaviour became intolerable. My home, instead of being, as every man's should be, a peaceful harbour from the storms of life, was the rendezvous for every sort of dissipation, revelling, dancing, gaming, and intriguing, till I could endure it no longer. The next morning after one of these revels, I took an opportunity to acquaint her, that, if such were the kinds of life she was disposed to lead, I must get a separate house for myself and my business. She answered, 'As soon as you please, Sir: The sooner the better. For I am as heartily tired of your unforgiveable company, as it is possible for you to be of mine and my innocent amusements.' This answer struck me, for the moment, dumb with amazement. "I had hitherto forbore to stop her career, as I really loved her, and further flattered myself into the persuasion that she loved me. How easy is it to flatter ourselves into the opinion of possessing what would be our greatest misery to want! But this speech of hers dispelled the delusion. My indignation was increased in proportion to my disappointment. Without further reply, I sent for a chair. It came; and I desired she would walk into it; telling her, with me she should not remain another instant. She immediately barked into tears; asked me how she had forfeited my love, my protection? Said, if she had spoken any thing to anger me, she did not mean it—she was vexed: That I knew how much I was loved by her; and nothing could possibly distress her so much as the parting from me; adding, there was not one thing but she would comply with, if I would but revoke the cruel sentence. At this instant, to all appearance, she swooned away. Man! man! how art thou the sport of such deceit! how dim is thy sight, that it rays should not pierce so flimsy a veil! For I believed all she had said—even retracted and forgave—aye, owned myself sorry for having given her so much anxiety. You may suppose at these declarations she soon recovered. She did; and rising from the sofa, said, in a tone of affected softness and tenderness, "Indeed, I did not expect such cruelty from my dear Blissett; I was once your beloved and loving Eliza." How I shudder at the name! But to be as brief as possible. We afterwards spent the day very sociably and very agreeably—and, once more, I thought myself happy. "In the evening," said she, "my dear Blissett, I am going to the play—will you give me the pleasure of your company?" To conceive her artifice, you must be informed, that she knew I had such foreign letters of importance to answer that evening, that it was impossible for me to accompany her; for I always informed her of every matter of mutual concern. I considered a wife should be the friend and adviser of her husband. Why should we withhold any occurrence, where both are equally interested, from her you have chosen as the partner of your cares, pains, and pleasures? Besides, I always experienced an undefinable pleasure in advising, on, or unbosoming my cares, when she would give them attention. This was but seldom. To proceed; as she knew of these letters, she had the credit of paying me the compliment, and safety in prosecuting her further intentions. The time drawing near of her going to the play, she said, 'As she could not have the pleasure of my company, she would call on a Mrs *** and ask her to go with her.' This lady was her only companion. To this resolve I answered, 'Eliza, you will not be detained longer than the play.' "My dear," said she, "What should detain me from returning to you?" "Nay," answered I, "Is it possible to fly now far the persuasions of Mrs *** might tempt

you to go home with her, and spend the night as usual?" "No indeed, Blissett," she replied, "I will not be persuaded. You shall see if I am." "Good bye, dear." She ended with taking her leave. "Having written my letters sooner than expected, I went to see the remaining part of the play—an amusement to which I was always most partial. It was where I sought relaxation for a few hours from the fatigues of business. I went this evening purposely to 'escort the two ladies home. But, going to the box I knew was always their choice if not engaged; how was I surprised not to find them! As the door-keeper knew them, I immediately asked him, if they had been there that evening? He told me, They had;—and two gentlemen who came after the second act, had escorted them home, he supposed. In the greatest rage, I could not help exclaiming, 'Did they go with the gentleman?' "Yes," replied he, "They went all in a coach together: For I heard one of them desire his servant to bid the coachman to draw up to the pavement." "Pray," said I, "Have you any knowledge of either of them? where they live? their liveries?" "I think, Sir," answered he, "the one was my Lord C—." "It is very well," said I. I ran immediately home, took my sword, wrapt myself in my furlough, and, with all the speed that rage and resentment could excite, halted to — Square, the residence of Lord C—. "Going up the street which led into the Square, I saw a crowd of people, but I was in too great haste to enquire the cause. Passing it, however, I heard one gentleman tell another, it was Lord C—'s carriage. It was enough. I ran into the midst of the crowd, and perceived my wife in the arms of his Lordship—heard her say—'If you be not hurt, my Lord, I am happy.' This roused me beyond myself. 'Villain,' cried I, 'leave the wanton, and defend yourself against the rage of an injured husband.' He obeyed the summons on the instant, and let my wife fall on the floor of the coach. I had retreated from the crowd, and had drawn my sword. He was no sooner disengaged, than his was also drawn. This was an incident that seemed to lock up all interposition with the spectators. They surrounded us to observe—not to prevent our combat. "Now, Sir," said Lord C—, "to answer your utmost rage, and to excite it the more, know that your wife has been familiar to me these twelve months. Thou egregious cuckold! This I bestow on thee in return for the name in which you hailed me!" We engaged; and, the first thrust, I pierced his heart—though not with the lasting agony he had before pierced mine: for he fell instantly. Seeing him fall, it was time for escape, which the crowd most humanely favoured, although one of his footmen followed me through several streets. But at last I had the good fortune to lose him. I continued my pace until I reached the quay, where some Dutch sailing vessels were just happening to set sail for Helvoetsloot. The moment I saw the water, I had the presence of mind to throw into it my sword, to prevent the blood on it discovering the deed I had committed. I went on board the vessel, and, having a tolerable passage, found myself in two days landed in Holland. I was here without friends and without money, except two guineas and some silver, which only proved sufficient to pay my passage, and to supply me until I reached the seat of our army in Flanders. It was here I enlisted. A party of us having been relieved and sent home, I happen to be one of them. Having obtained a furlough, I am now going to see my mother, who lives in Suffolk. She retired on my marriage, her husband being then deceased, on a jointure of one hundred pounds a year." "Pray, Sir," said I, "have you heard what became of your wife?" "Yes, Sir," he answered, "I have, since I came home. After she had sold off my stock, and collected what part of my debts she could, she sold her furniture, and retired to some distance in the country; tho' I hear she is now living in furnished lodgings in some very retired part of the town." I then asked him what children he had by her. He said he had had one, a girl, whom he expected to have the happiness of seeing with his mother. I asked him also, if he was not afraid of being seen in the country? He replied, In this disguise, no one could possibly remember him: "But," continued he, "I was somewhat alarmed when you surveyed me with so much attention." "And what security can you have from my appearance, that you thus trust me with your life?" His answer was, "Should you now attempt it, my bayonet would end yours: my danger has made me desperate. And as you are not acquainted with my real name, for the name of Blissett is fictitious, you cannot find me by after-enquiry. Were you to pursue me, you would pass me without knowing I was the same person; for my danger has provided me against all possibility of discovery. I therefore, Sir, with you all the honour of a soldier, with the happiness of a man. But, before I leave you, if you value your life, you will not tempt my desperation so far as to leave this room for a quarter of an hour. Farewell!" When the quarter was expired, I called my hostess, and asked her if the soldier was gone. She told me he had no longer than to pay for his night's lodging. Being now at liberty myself, I ordered my horses, and proceeded on my journey. To make any comments upon this story, would be to forestall the satisfaction of hearing yours in the answer I expect to receive from you, directed as I desired when we parted. I am, Your sincere Friend,

PRICE OF STOCKS, Aug. 10.

Bank Stock —	South Sea Stock —
4 per cent. Ann. 1777, 72½	3 per cent. Old Ann. —
3 per cent. con. 56½	Ditto New Ann. 56½ a ½
3 per cent. red. 57½	Ditto 1757, —
3 per cent. 1726, —	Exch. Bills, 4 s 6 prem.
Long Ann. 16 11-16ths a ½	Navy Bills, 11 ditto.
Short Ann. 1778, 12 7-16ths a ½	Lot. Tick. 16 l. 3 s 6 d.
India Stock, —	3 per cent. Scrip. 58½ a ½
3 per cent. Ann. —	4 per cent. Scrip. —
India Bonds, —	Omnium, —

WIND AT DEAL, At 9. N. W. by W.



THE King has been pleased to grant the dignity of a Baronet of the kingdom of Great Britain to Francis Geary of Poleiden in the county of Surry, Esq; Admiral of the White Squadron of his Majesty's fleet, and to the heirs-male of his body lawfully begotten.

INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD'S, August 9.

Cork, 2. Arrived the Temeraire ship of war, prize to his Majesty's ship Cormorant.

Yesterday, the following ships passed this harbour, steering to the west, to join Lord Howe, whose fleet was seen last Tuesday near the Mizen Head, viz.

Vengeance, Vigilante, Ganga,	Suffolk, Crown, Recovery,	Moniteur, Pan her, Cerberus.
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The Alexander, Ross, and Beatty, Watson, from London to Antigua, were well the 30th of July, in lat. 46. N. long. 17. W. parted with the Hare, bound to d'to, two days before.

The George, Le Geyt, from Newfoundland to Lisbon, is retaken and carried into Halifax.

The Peggy, Hicks, from Guernsey to Dublin, was taken the 16th ult. off the Saltee, by a Danish privateer.

The Oldenburger, Hedstrom, bound to the West Indies, is put into Scilly leaky, and must be unloaded.

The Catharine, Angus, from London to Jamaica, who failed under convoy of the Preston, was the only ship of the convoy which was not arrived at St Lucia.

Plymouth, 4. Arrived his Majesty's ship Union, from the fleet under command of Lord Howe, which sailed by this day.

Falmouth, 5. Arrived a Portuguese vessel from Malaga; the master of which reports, that on the 1st instant he failed through the combined fleet in sight of Ushant.

Douglas, 8. Put back the Nimble cutter, with the outward bound under convoy, which failed the 30th ult. and remains with the outward-bound as before.

From the London Papers, Aug. 10.
L O N D O N.

Our readers may rest assured that Mr Fitzherbert, the British Resident at Brussels, has been appointed to succeed Mr Grenville as the pacific negotiator at Paris. He left Brussels immediately on the appointment of Lord Temple to the Lord Lieutenantcy, when Mr Grenville was recalled; and several dispatches have passed between him and the Minister since his residence in France. Mr Porter, the King's messenger, was sent with the last advices to him from this country on Monday last.—The appointment of Sir Joseph Yorke to this employment has never been in agitation by Government, notwithstanding it has been so repeatedly and so positively asserted in the public prints. It is said Lord Torrington is appointed *locum tenens*, to Mr Fitzherbert at Brussels; but that arrangement we understand is not finally adjusted. *Eng. Chron.*

The Antelope Pacquet, Capt. Kempthorn, is arrived from the Leeward Islands, from whence she sailed on the 1st of July, and brings the following intelligence: That the fleet for Europe, consisting of near 200 ships, above 80 of which are for London, failed on the 15th of June, under convoy of the Robuste and Janus.—That the ships from St Christopher's, Nevis, and Montserrat had joined them, and on the 14th of July the Pacquet fell in with the fleet at sea, all well. Upwards of 1000 soldiers, from the evacuated province of Georgia, had arrived in the Islands, under convoy of a 50 gun ship, and two or three frigates. General Matthews was preparing to go on an expedition from St Lucia, but kept the object of it so great a secret, that no conjecture could be formed of the place against which the armament was intended.—Admiral Pigot, in the Jupiter of 50 guns, arrived at Barbadoes on the 28th of June, in good health, and was expected to fail in a few days for Jamaica, to take the command of the fleet.

It is to be hoped that the expedition formed by General Matthews in the West Indies may have been accomplished a few days after the failing of the packet, as positive accounts are received from France, that Mont. Vaudreuil had failed from St Domingo with part of his fleet for Martinique, the beginning of June, and in all probability would arrive there early in July, when he would have a superiority at sea, which would render any attempt not then accomplished, very critical.

The Navy-Office has given public notice, that they will contract with any merchant or owners of shipping, for the conveying 200 soldiers to the Leeward Islands, and 200 for Jamaica. From the small number of soldiers sending from hence to those Islands, it is plain more troops are going there from America, which makes it probable, either that Charlestown or New York will be evacuated as well as Georgia.

Yesterday, arrived at Portsmouth, and not before, (as mentioned in most of the papers) part of Lord Howe's fleet from Torbay, consisting of the Ocean of 90 guns, with the Princess Amelia of 80, Fortitude of 74, Bienfaisant of 64, and Buffalo of 60 guns; the Union of 90 is put into Plymouth. It is remarkable only two of the several ships sent out joined his Lordship; one of those is returned leaky, though newly fitted out, and there are six ships still left cruising.

The last advices from Portsmouth, dated the 9th inst. say, the Bienfaisant of 64 guns, is arrived here from a cruise, and last night arrived the Diana frigate from ditto. On Friday morning the Ocean, Princess Amelia, Fortitude, and Buffalo, also came in from Torbay. The Peggy of 74 guns, being nearly completed in her repairs, will be out of dock in a day or two. George Berkeley, Esq; is appointed to the command of her. Admiral Milbank on Friday morning hoisted his flag on board the Bristol of 50 guns.

The attention of all Europe is now turned with infinite apprehension and solicitude to the fate of Gibraltar. On this theatre the greatest exploits are shortly expected to take place. The fame acquired by the Duke de Crillon in his siege of Minorca, on the one hand, and the tried and determined bravery of General Eliot, on the other, must produce a contest, in which every stratagem and manœuvre in the art of war will undoubtedly be exerted on both sides. The vast armament at sea will also not a little augment the prodigious spectacle on land; and more courage and skill are not expected either from the English or Spanish army under their respective able Commanders, than from the British fleet, led on to victory or death by the gallant Howe. On that bloody and important day, whenever it shall happen, may the God of battles take charge of the fate and honour of England?

Lord Howe has divided his fleet for the purposes of watering and victualling with the greater expedition; by this measure, if the wind permits, he will be able to sail on the 20th instant, with 37 ships of the line; to the relief of Gibraltar, the approaching attack of which is at present the general topic, both here and on the continent.

By the most authentic advices from Mr Fitzherbert, our Resident at the Court of Brussels, we learn, that the French

and Spaniards are determined to oppose our relief of Gibraltar; for which purpose orders have been sent to all the royal dock yards, to fit out every ship of force with the greatest expedition, as well as their grand fleets. The rendezvous where the two fleets are to unite, is off Cadiz; the time appointed is about the 18th of this month, although it is generally imagined they will be later.

An officer long acquainted with Gibraltar thinks the fate of the garrison depends upon the weather, because if the usual heat continues till September, Lord Howe may arrive in the Bay time enough to save it; but if, on the contrary, the cold winds should enable the enemy to go on with their works, he is much afraid of its falling in spite of every merit in the Governor and his brave garrison.

By an engineer, who came home in the vessel which brought the last dispatches from Gibraltar, we are informed, that notwithstanding the extravagant galleonades of the French and Spaniards, relative to the certain capture of that garrison, a reinforcement of two thousand men will render it as unassailable as the skies were to the Titans of old. This advice has been since that laid before Council, when it was unanimously agreed to send the demanded succours, under the greatest possible fleet we could equip. The First Lord of the Admiralty has promised 40 ships of the line, 37 of which are now ready, and the three others are preparing with the utmost expedition.

Several orders which were lately executing in the city for America, are put an entire stop to, owing to a belief that there is something more than rumour in the intended evacuation of the Southern Colonies by the British troops.

We are advised from Constantinople, that the Divan have by the directions of the Grand Signior, made an offer of 12 line of battle ships; and six frigates, to assist the King of Great Britain against his powerful enemies. Whether our Court will accept of this friendly assistance or not, we cannot say, but it is reported, that the British Ambassador rather declined the offer, and declared that he had such an idea of the resources, wealth, and power of his native country, that she would not only defeat her present numerous enemies, but, in a short time, make the most remote regions of the globe tremble at her name.

The man of war agreed on to be presented to government by the county of Suffolk, will be built at Ipswich, and is to be named after that port.

We understand that the Earl of Bristol contributed a thousand pounds towards the subscription now carrying on in the county of Suffolk, for building a line of battle ship. Such an instance of magnificent patriotism deserves its record in the hearts of every Englishman; and we trust, that this example, so nobly given by an Irish Bishop, will be followed by the English Bench, who have not yet contributed one shilling to the expense of a war, although, by their sanguine conduct and speeches in parliament, they contributed not a little to its origin.

Yesterday died Samuel Plumbe, Esq; an eminent refiner, of Foster-lane, and Alderman of Cattlebaynard.

Yesterday John Wilkes, Esq; Chamberlain of London, was at Lord Shelburne's office, from thence he went to Court on some business.

The present state of the Cabinet is this:—The Duke of Richmond, by his own desire, has not been summoned to it ever since Mr Fox left it, but at the same time said he should keep the Ordinance, as he thought that in that department he might be serviceable to the State: but in a cabinet which he foresaw would either be a divided one, or else in the hands of Lord Shelburne, he could be of no use. In a conversation he had with General Conway, the latter declared he would also leave it, if peace was not made with America: but the General stays in, though no peace is now thought of, and is looked very coldly upon by many of his old friends.—The Duke of Grafton is in a different situation; at the same time that the Duke of Richmond withdrew, he shewed such a coldness to the rest of the administration, that the Chancellor asked him if he designed to attend the Cabinet? The Duke said, he should consider of it. He continued to be summoned, but has never been there, except three times on business not of great consequence. This is the state of the ministry; so that the fact is, Lord Shelburne is sole Minister at present, and without control; and at the meeting of Parliament, we may therefore expect there will be as strong an opposition as has been known for many years.

While Lord North remained in office, it was impossible for him to convince all his fellow-subjects that his views were honest, and that a vigorous prosecution of the war with America, was the most effectual way to bring about a peace. But now that his Lordship is out of office, his character will experience that justice, which he could not have expected, while he was daily traduced and misrepresented by persons, who had an interest in making his measures appear odious in the eyes of the public. A contrast between his administration and that of his successors will best justify his system with regard to America.

The ministers who succeeded Lord North gave up the American war, and taught the public to believe, that this would be immediately followed by a peace with America; and that the public see now that they were imposed upon; and that the declaration of the war on the part of England, has served only to render the Congress more bold, and more presumptuous; for so far are they now from being inclined to agree upon articles of pacification, that they will not so much as treat with us.—What would have been the consequence of Lord North's plan?—That the Americans would have been harried at least, if not beaten into a desire for peace. What has been the consequence of the system of his successors?—That America is relieved from the burdens of war; while we have just the same force in America that we had when our House of Commons gave up the war; that we have the ordinary and extraordinary expenses of this force to pay; and that we submit to pay an army for doing—nothing. Lord North has cause, as a man, to rejoice at thus finding his best justification in the measures of his very enemies; though, as an Englishman and a patriot, he laments that his justification is displayed by the adversity, not the prosperity of this country.

Lord North greatly resembles, in many respects, one of his great predecessors in the Treasury, Harley Earl of Oxford. The clamours raised against that able statesman were founded in popular delusion. Like Lord North, that nobleman had a powerful faction to contend with; this faction daily traduced and vilified him: the popular demagogues represented him as a man whose designs were the most hostile to the constitution, and the liberties of the subject: the infuriated people believed the charges; and the faction at last triumphed over Harley, drove him from his employments, and obtained the government of the state: but the people soon recovered from their delusion; they soon found that their liberties were disregarded by

the new administration, and it gave a deadly wound to the constitution, by the repeal of the triennial act; and to the freedom of the subject by the riot act; the most mischievous measures in their design and tendency that had been adopted in England since the days of Henry VIII. These measures soon made the people wish again for Harley.

Some account of Lord Shelburne.—This nobleman is about 46 years of age, has been twice married, first to a daughter of Earl Granville, by whom he has one son, Lord Fitzmaurice, now living; his second and present wife, the Hon. Miss Fitzpatrick. He first entered life as a soldier, being then passionately fond of the army. The affair of St Cas was of his managing, for he contrived to command the commander in chief. His military ardor, after this unfortunate affair, soon cooled; and then his reigning inclination was to be esteemed a great patron of learning, and of learned and ingenious men: but finding his own education deficient, (he had been bred at Trinity College, Dublin) he sat down very seriously to recover his Latin and Greek, which he did effectually. He knew all the wits of the age, so that there have been seen at the same time at his table, Sterne, Goldsmith, Gray, Macon, Whitehead, Garrick, Colman, Johnson, Hawkesworth, &c. but as *conversations* were not then the fashion, these meetings were not so called. Having amused himself with wit and poetry for some years, he grew tired of it, and looked upon solid science, and useful pursuits, as more worthy his attention. The wits no longer appeared at his house, but gave way to Messrs Priestly, Magellan, Wolf, Abbé Raynal, Matty, Malkelyne, Young, Brindley, Price, &c. He entered into the conversation and pursuits of these and others, while he was hot in the sphere of politics; but the flattering applause he met as a public speaker, hurried him from every other pursuit, and he certainly improved greatly in oratory, in which the variety of his knowledge and information was very much owing to his having cultivated so much more various and useful acquaintance, than is common with men of his rank, who in general content themselves in the same dull sphere in which they were born. As a minister, we know little of him, but that he has gained the King's ear so much, as to give law to the Cabinet, and to make every other man's feat in it too insignificant to last long. This is the rock he will probably split on; for parliamentary interest is the only basis he can stand upon, and that is only to be gained through the influence of the Cabinet at large.

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar, July 25.

"This being St James's day, the patron or tutelary Saint of Spain, the Dons have, in honour of the day, saluted us with the most infernal fire that we had received for many weeks; but their honest patron did not take charge of a single ball, to see it do execution; for not a man was killed in consequence of all this dreadful fire, or even a single man hurt, except a Hanoverian corporal, who, as he was relieving guard, had his left eye struck out by a splinter of a stone; the poor fellow, however, though in great agony, would go through with his business, and putting his handkerchief to his eye, relieved the remaining centinels, before he would go to be dressed by the surgeon. Apropos of the Hanoverians, they are the best soldiers in the world to maintain a siege; they submit without murmuring to the greatest fatigue; and so regardless are they of danger, that they obey all orders, with as much *sang froid* as it is possible to conceive; in fact, they appear like machines in the hands of their officers, who turn them as they please; so trained are they to discipline. They can bear fatigue infinitely better than the British; and it is common to see many of them, after having been twenty-four hours, offer to mount in the new guard, for half a pint of rum or brandy.—The British used to take them at their word, until the Governor heard of it, who fearing, that from too much watching, the men might fall asleep upon their posts, made an order, that no soldier should be employed on guard two days successively. Too much cannot be said of our gallant Governor; he is every where; trails hardly any thing even to the Lieutenant-Governor, but sees every thing with his own eyes, and scarcely ever fails, unless prevented by illness, from visiting every post in the garrison every night, though not at stated hours. This keeps the men and officers very watchful, as he would punish most rigorously any neglect in so important a duty, as that of a guard. The whole garrison was greatly alarmed for him last week; he was four days confined to his bed with a slight fever, occasioned by over-fatigue, and a cold caught in visiting the posts at night; but, thank God, he is now as well as ever, and making every necessary preparation to give the Dons a warm reception, if they should venture to make an assault."

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, August 10.

"There is no foundation for all that has appeared in the papers about the evacuation of Charlestown; on the contrary, the merchants have received rather better accounts from thence by the last packet than they had by the former; but supposing them only as good, surely a continuation of the same peaceable state which the two armies had remained in for several months past, indicates no necessity for evacuating Charlestown, a place fortified as completely as it now must be, from the united efforts of both the British and rebel Generals.

"Advice is received from Barbadoes, that Admiral Pigot is arrived there fourteen days after the departure of Lord Rodney.

"It is now contradicted that Lord Howe is to go to the relief of Gibraltar.

"No taxes laid on lately have been so productive as the tax on insurances, and that on notes and bills of Exchange. In the way they both go on at present, they will produce double the money that was expected.

"John Wilkes, Esq; was certainly at Court the other day. Some say that he had an audience, or was closeted with a great Personage, and he is a candidate for the vacant seat at the Custom-house Board; but those that know the very hard duty of attending to the business of that board, laugh at this, well knowing that such a laborious task will never suit with a gentleman of Mr Wilkes's hilarity. It is however talked of, as a certainty, that Mr Wilkes is to have some employment; and it is now, among the Guildhall politicians, a common wager of two to one, that Mr Wilkes will have a place under Government before Michaelmas.

"We have had rain every day for above a fortnight past; and last Thursday was a settled heavy rain from morning to night. The evening was so remarkably cold that most people had their fires lighted; and we have as many complaining of colds as if the influenza was returned again.

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"Mrs Yates has retired from the stage."

Extract of a letter from Glasgow, August 13.

"One ship from the Leeward Islands is come into Clyde, and left five others off Ireland safe, which are hourly expected. The fleet was all well, and met with no injury on their passage. We must soon hear of the arrival of the English ships."

On Monday the 12th current was married at Cult House, Alexander Bayce, Esq; of Dominica, to Miss Eliza Wardrobe, daughter of the deceased William Wardrobe, Esq; of Cult.

This day, arrived in Leith Roads the Royal Charlotte Excise yacht, Captain Duncan Ayre commander, with a French lugger, having about 36 chests of tea, and 100 ankers of brandy, on board.

The Three Brothers, Brook, from Hamburg to the Frith of Forth, was taken by the Dutch fleet, 19th ult. and carried into Vlie.

This day, John Macdonald, convicted before the High Court of Justiciary of a great variety of thefts, was executed in the Grassmarket pursuant to his sentence. Having long before his trial refused to speak, his counsel, as well as the clergy, who offered their assistance, could be of little use to him. He was attended, at the place of execution, by the Rev. Mr Henry Landie, one of the ministers of this city, to whom he gave no answer whatever to the various questions put to him. Those who had the best opportunities of knowing his situation, have little hesitation to pronounce his dumbness, and the various symptoms of insanity he exhibited, at different times, to be altogether affected. How far their conjectures were right, or whether he was not really afflicted with the hand of God, we will not take upon us to determine. His appearance, however, was singular beyond example, not only at the place of execution, but on his way thither. There being reason to suppose he would not walk, as is usual for criminals here when going to be executed, he was fixed to a chair, which was placed in a cart, and carried in that manner to the place of execution.

We are assured, that, in that part of the Jamaica fleet which is bound to London, and lately arrived at Portsmouth, there are no less than 12,000 hogheads of sugar; in consequence of which sugars fell on Thursday 4s. per cwt. and are expected to fall much more.

On Friday last, came on at Appleby assizes, the trial of Archibald Irving and Walter Grieve (as mentioned in our paper of the 4th of July) for the murder and robbery of Mr Robert Parker of Nethermill, when they were both condemned to be hanged on Monday the 12th instant.

The ports in the shires of Dumfries, Renfrew, and Lanark, are continued that against the importation of all grain for the current quarter.

We learn from a correspondent, that Sir Richard Bickerton arrived on the 28th of April at Rio de Janeiro, with his Majesty's ships Gibraltar of 80 guns, the Defence and Cumberland of 74, the Inflexible and Africa of 64, and Janus frigate; with 18 full of East-Indiamen: That the Sceptre of 64, and Medea frigate, had parted company; had called there, and not finding the fleet, had proceeded to Madras: That the fleet and troops had been pretty healthy: That the sick were landed, well lodged and taken care of, and provided with every necessary supply and refreshment: That the fleet had laid in great quantities of refreshments of every kind; had re-embarked most of their sick, and were getting under way the 29th of May, when the Griffin cutter, who brought the dispatches, failed: Also that three of the South American provinces had been in arms for two years past, and seven more were then in actual rebellion: That one Inca was at the head of a large body of troops, and had fought several battles with the Spaniards, and at length totally defeated them on the plains of Cusco, and laid siege to the city of Cusco. Every thing was in the utmost confusion, and the mines had for several months lain unworked.

When the French men of war, which failed at the beginning of the year for the East Indies, shall have joined the fleet already in those seas, the force under the French Admiral will be equal to fifteen sail of the line, besides frigates and frigates; and as there is every reason to apprehend, that these ships will arrive there some months before Sir Richard Bickerton, as they were unencumbered with convoys, the superiority may probably reduce Sir Edward Hughes, and the settlements dependent on his protection, to the greatest extremities.

While the French appear to have neglected their fleet, by keeping so small a force in Europe, they have been studiously attentive to the East and West Indies, as well as America, in all which places they have at this time full fifty sail of the line.

A letter from Madras, to a gentleman here, dated the 27th of January last, mentions, that there was a prospect of a speedy accommodation with the Mahrattas, (the most warlike people in India), two gentlemen (Messrs. David and James Andersons of Edinburgh) having been empowered by the Governor and Council to settle matters if possible, as without this step there was very little prospect of driving Hyder Ally out of the Carnatic. As a preparatory step to an accommodation, Messrs. Andersons had already concluded a truce with the Mahrattas. In December last, the Nabob of Arcot surrendered to the Company what remained of his revenues, for the payment of his debts, restricting himself to about one hundred thousand pounds a year; six of the Company's servants had been appointed to collect and manage his revenues. About twenty years ago, the Nabob's funds were near three millions sterling a year; but, by the intrigues of Europeans, gifts, and extravagant interest extorted from him, he is now almost reduced to beggary, enjoying only about a thirtieth part of his former revenue.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Jamaica, to his friend in Aberdeen, dated May 18, 1782.

"Perhaps no subject, after mentioning my own welfare, will be more agreeable or interesting to you, than some particulars of the late brilliant success in the West Indies, and the perilous and alarming state of this island previous to them.

"Martial law was in strict force for two months before. The militia were even called up to head-quarters, and every measure was taken that military prudence and knowledge could suggest, previous to an attack the most formidable and powerful ever intended by united enemies for the conquest of so much territory. It was every moment expected. The Governor's information was good, and his exertions for an obstinate resistance astonishing; yet still, had not our fleet done the business, I think we must have fallen after an infinite bloodshed, and a sad feeling of the calamities of war. Former successes, and multiplied ones too, had rendered our enemies confident

complete, that we had neither ships nor army to resist them effectually. But now the pride of France has got such a blow, that even the levity of that proud giddy nation cannot obliterate from their memories the amazing loss they have sustained, and the consequent disgrace. I am just returned from Port Royal, where I have seen all the prizes, and upwards of 8000 prisoners. It is a pleasing sight to every Briton to behold the comparative difference so conspicuously notorious from the 12th of April, between the prowess, the conduct, the every thing relative to a naval power, of Britain, and that of France. Except one or two, our ships are so little hurt, that it would require a frigate's eye to discover they were at all in action; those of France are such perfect wrecks as beggars description. This was the first fair trial; they did not expect more than a brush as usual, and in these they were wont to come off so well, that they thought of nothing more than a little amusement, and that then they should quietly pursue the object of their wishes, the conquest of Jamaica. Some of their ships fought desperately, that is, stood obstinately, for they returned not a broadside in three, after the first three hours—just the genius of the people; all fire and fury at the onset, that soon wastes into irresolution and despair; the very opposite of the British war. One ship, the Glorieux, commanded by Viscount de Eschar, an inveterate enemy to the English nation, but surprisingly brave, has not a mast two feet high, nor a bowsprit of greater length; her head, her stern, and quarter galleries, are all knocked off; and you cannot find, on her whole broadside, two feet square without a shot hole. The Viscount was killed, and about 250 of his men. The Ville de Paris is astonishingly large; her side gives you the idea of a most tremendous battery; on the whole, she is a superb trophy of victory. For a nation who arrogantly claim to themselves the first degree of earthly polish and refinement, it is strange, but no more strange than true, that on board their ships, they are the most slovenly dirty people in the world: their decks were an inch thick in dirt; their nathines in general is sufficient to make even any Scotchman sick at stomach. They essentially want that plain sterling elegance which so superiorly distinguishes the fabric of our ships of war. A tawdry affectation of insignificant finery forms the aspect they present to a stranger's eye.

"The Comre de Grasse himself is an elegant figure of dignity and war; his form approaches something to that of Mr Hay of R —, but larger, and more majestic; his hair is white as snow; his face is very florid, his eye full, large, and extensive; in short, he is the only man I saw among them, who did not look like a Frenchman. He did all a great man, and a brave man could do; but he complains loudly of both officers and men. He thought the French were approaching fast to a level with the English in their navy; but alas! he confesses they are, to his sad experience, at least a century behind. He will from thence probably fall a victim, for he had enemies before at Court, and at that Court there is neither judge nor jury.

"Our officers, who, by the bye, do not like him, for he is too strict a disciplinarian, complain that Rodney did not improve his victory; a pursuit that night, or even next morning, might have secured to him 12 or 15 more ships. He even confesses more might have been taken, but he had his prizes and prisoners to arrange, and he did not like to leave matters to an uncertainty, by scattering his fleet.

"The truth is, he is brave—he is indefatigable, and anxious for the glory of his country; but he wants dignity, and his rigour with his officers is not conducted with the politeness it would admit of; to whom he seems haughty, tyrannical, and overbearing. Even the mighty Sir P — P —, our mountain Admiral, as he was justly called, from a total relaxation of order and discipline in his squadron, arising from his withdrawing himself to the cooler air of the mountains, and paying no attention to his duty at Port Royal, must now send his compliments on board the Formidable, before he can go on shore to visit Lady P —. You must know, Sir George himself, although a fortnight in harbour, has not yet been on shore, excepting in the King's yard, to hurry on the retirement of his fleet.

"No victory was ever obtained more important in its consequences than this. I think it will change the face of matters in general, not to say it has been the fate of our only now valuable colony; perhaps of the existence of the British empire."

Extract of a letter from Aberdeen, August 12.

"Ever since Saturday last the weather has been uncommonly cold for the season, and the rains very heavy and almost incessant. Little or no damage will be done by it in the country, as the corns are not yet so far advanced, as to be in danger of being laid."

Extract of a letter from Kilkenny, August 7.

"The 3rd regiment of foot, now quartered here, have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to march at the shortest notice; as have also the 6th, and the two Highland regiments, now in Ireland. They are designed for England in consequence of the resolution of the Parliament of Ireland to spare 5000 men to Great Britain."

Extract of a letter from Dublin, August 8.

"The majority of the Belfast Delegates, from the motion they carried of expunging, in 1780, the paragraph in the address to the Earl of Charlemont, respecting content and satisfaction, have in effect declared, that the repeal of the 6th of Geo. I. is not a full and unequivocal renunciation of England's claim to legislate internally and externally for Ireland. The thirty one Delegates, who constituted this majority, cannot be held in too high and honourable estimation. They have demonstrated by their conduct the force of cool reflection, and how grossly they were imposed on by the artful and hasty manoeuvres practised at the Dungannon meeting."

"An Irish Bill of Rights seems now the favourite idea adopted by the voice of the public, as the best and firmest rock of national security. This properly executed by all parties, will operate as a Magna-Charta, and whose infringement will hereafter be considered as an open and direct violation of the faith of nations."

"Within these few days it is confidently reported here, that Earl Temple has it in commission from the British Ministry, to declare openly, it is the sentiments of his Royal Master, and that of all his confidential servants, that the kingdom of Great Britain has for ever renounced all claim to legislate internally and externally for Ireland."

"The friends of Mr Flood having carried the most material point, at the meeting of the Belfast Delegates, they were the less anxious about the other motions proposed, as time will un-

dermine their long abused authority.

"We are assured, from the best authority, that a Bill of Rights, on a most comprehensive scale, is now preparing, by three gentlemen of the greatest ability, whose clauses will form such a perfect touchstone to the Members of the Irish Parliament and Ministers of Britain, as must unavoidably discover the principles on which the compact between the nations has been made."

"The Right Hon. Charles Fox is expected to favour this country with another visit, on or before the 25th of this month. Custom House, Dublin, Aug. 7. 1782."

GENTLEMEN,

"The Board have received information from Waterford, that, on Saturday last, a privateer, of 18 or 20 guns, was seen on the coast; and that at twelve next day they sent a boat with eleven armed men to Bunnah Strand, where they shot two cows and two sheep, and carried them off unmolested."

"The Board have also received information from Wexford, that, on the 5th instant, a large cutter chased a brig off the Fort of Rosslane, and was not above a mile from the bar. I am directed to acquaint you hereof."

"By Order of the Commissioners,
GEO. L'ESTRANGE, Pro-Collector."

To the Merchants and Traders
of the City of Dublin.

Extract of a letter from Cork, August 5.

"Friday last, arrived at Cove, La Temeraire sloop of war, Mr Mayne master, from Brest, prize to his Majesty sloop Cormorant."

"Saturday, a bag of new barley was brought to our market, the property of Edward Lloyd, Esq; which was sold at the rate of 18 s. per barrel."

LEITH SHIPPING.

ARRIVED.

Aug. 13. Hannah, Robertson, from Shetland, with help.
Finet, Richardson, from Lynn, with peace.
Earl of Errol, Dunno, from London, with slaves.

14. Margaret, Duncan, from Cambus, with oats.

GREENOCK SHIPPING.

ARRIVED.

Aug. 9. Molly, Ballantine, from Dublin, with goods.

Speedwell tender, from a cruise.

SAILED.

10. Satisfaction armed ship, for England, with impressed men.

Jeau, Baine, for Dublin, with goods.

SEQUESTRATION—James Campbell painter in Montrose.

WILLIAM ROBERTSON, MERCHANT IN ELGIN.

BEGS leave to take this method of acquainting his Friends, and the Public in general, That he is just returned from London, and the principal manufacturing towns in England, where he has made it his study to lay in a very fashionable and complete assortment of Goods for Ladies and Gentlemen's wear, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.
N. B. Birmingham and Sheffield Hardware of all kinds.

PANTHEON.

A last meeting of the Society, the Question—"Whether is it a greater sin to hate or to love the most hateful vice?" was determined, that the former is the most hateful; two votes only having been given for the latter.

The following Question (at the request of a respectable honorary member) will be the subject of debate to-morrow evening:—"Whether ought Lord Shelburne's or Mr Fox's plan of accommodation with America to be preferred?"
Tickets to be had at Mr Aitchison's, jeweller, and of the other Members.

LEMONS.

ARRIVED, in the ZACHARIAH, Captain Francis Ignazio, after a short passage from Lisbon, a parcel of LEMONS, in chests and boxes,—to be sold by JOHN GRANT Merchant in Leith.
Fresh SELTZER WATER, imported within these few days, to be sold as above.

CAST IRON FOUNDRY.

GEORGE COTTRELL, Founder from Birmingham, returns his most respectful thanks to those Gentlemen who have distinguished him with their very singular favours, and to the Public in general in this country, and begs to inform them, besides making the malleable cast-iron Lath Nails, different sizes, superior to wrought or hammered ones, and full one-third cheaper, single and double slate Nails, which also answer admirably well for wall-fruits trees, (not being subject to rust and scale like other ones when exposed to the weather) he has now added other furnaces to the Foundry, and makes Window Panses or Sash Weights, all sizes; Ballistons, Pillars, and Vases for Railings; Boiling Tables, Dyers Press Plates, laundry dits; Furnace Grates, Room Grates for fitting into stones, blue or polished; Tea Kitchen and box-iron Heaters; Door Knockers of a new construction; brewers Furnace Bars, all sizes; Coal-hammers, Fanner Wheels, and Pinions; Mill-Cods, Gudgeons, &c.; Pulley Sheaves for wells or coal-engines; Plow Shoes, Cart Buses, square plating Anvils, round Mandrels, &c. with a great many other articles that occur in the course of the work.

The neat manner in which he is determined to execute all his work, and the quality of his metals, he flatters himself will be a particular recommendation, in preference to those of the same kind made in Edinburgh. Orders addressed to John Spottiswood, foot of the Well Bow, Edinburgh, will be punctually answered. Dealers, brewers, builders, &c. will be served at the wholesale foundry prices, in quantities.

N. B. J. Spottiswood keeps always a large assortment of Cast-iron Grates, newest patterns, and has just now got home Tongues, Pickers, and Shovels, of all qualities; die-cut steel, polished, and green painted Wire Feeders, which he fills at the very lowest prices.

LAMPS to LIGHT, and DUNG to be LET.

ANY Person willing to contract for LIGHTING and KEEPING UP the LAMPS OF CANONGATE, for the ensuing season, are desired to give in their signed proposals to Mr James Murray treasurer of the said burgh, any time before the 5th of September 1782.

Also to be LET by public roup, within the Council-house of Canongate, upon Wednesday the 11th of September 1782, between the hours of five and six afternoon, The DUNG and FULZIE of the street of Pleasance, for five years after Michaelmas next.

The articles of roup to be seen in the hands of James Tait clerk to the burgh, or of James Cunningham, at the Council-chamber of Canongate.



AT GUERNSEY—FOR LEITH, THE SLOOP INDUSTRY,

JOHN WILLISON Commander,

is now lying on at Guernsey for goods to

Leith, and ports adjacent.

For freight, apply to Gavin Kempt and Com-

pany Leith.

A NEUTRAL VESSEL FOR HAMBURG.

THE JONGE ABRAHAM,

(a neutral Vessel)

CAPTAIN TJARK CLAASSEN,

is now lying in Leith harbour, ready to take

in goods for Hamburg, and will sail about the

25th current.

Apply to Messrs. Ramsay, Williamson, and

Co Leith.

E P I T A P H

On the PIPER of MIDDLETON.

Who, when 'twixt 70 and 80 Years of Age, was a very smart
Fowler, Fisher, Weaver, Piper, Bandster, &c.

In Imitation of that upon HARRY SIMSON, the Piper of KILBARCHAN.

By a Gentleman in Edinburgh.

O HON! alas! for evermair,
Wae, dool, an' sorrow, cark, an' care
Rings thro' the nook, a' here an' there,
Wi' dowie leid,
An' driblan' ceen, an' hearts fu' fair,
'Ca's Willy's deid!

Thro' a' the quintroun an' roun,
Sic wae fu' wae was never known,
Sic Raith, sic dool, an' sorrow shown,
Pait a' remeid,
Bat mair awa in Middleton,
Sen Willy's deid.

Alas! wae's me! he's deid an' gane,
Ahin' him has he left us nane
Wha ken frae weel the drone to teen,
An', at ilk note,
Ay noddan frae's ti let fook ken
Ti keep the flot.

Nae mair dur lads an' lasses a'
Neid bulk and gae ti' bidals bra',
Sen Willy Smith is now awa',
The bags wha blew,
The like o' him we never saw
For gles, I trow.

Tod' lowrie now the leys may speel,
An' gie the ewes an' lam's a driel,
An' had a merry feist at yeel,
But ony dread
For cracks or flegs; he maks nae duil,
Tho' Willy's deid.

Cocks, hens, ducks, chickens are forbidden
Now anes to mint ayont the midden;
They've tint a' frien', gin e'er they hadane
Wha did them guid,
An' fa't their lives, ti wait a wedden;
Bat now he's deid!

Poor maukin o'er the muir may spang,
Nae fear that ony doe her wrang,
She's free o' him the deidit lang,
An' the had need,
Till hide at distance frae his fang;
Bat now he's deid.

Now craws an' pyets, ke's an' rooks,
May fill the Tor* throu' a' its crooks,
An' pike the feed, an' thin the flocks,
An' brak our breid,
An' e'en mak hungry ginel nooks,
Sen Willy's deid.

Fow fal the Laird o' T. he able
Wi' wellfowl now ti flock his table?
Till say plain truth but ony fable,
There's yet remeid,
Davison had a gun fu' stable,
An' he's nae deid.

Fa' aft has he for Lowrie's lug f'
The Piper paid, or for her pug;
They never lang cou'd ly a drug
Upo' his han',
He pou'd't the penny fae an' snug
At his coman'.

The ploverons an' the skair mair-hens
May sit at eise, an' pike their pens;
Wieldues may walloch i' the fens,
An' shaw their heid;
An' pairtricks chirroe i' the dens,
Sen he is deid.

The podlas; chacen herri' foy,
At ilka summer here come by,
Wha were ti tak the bait fae foy,
Will hae lefs acid,
Ti' fear ti meet wi' ane fae foy,
Sen he is deid.

It's true he l'ed faul he grew a'd,
An' sil't, fow't, bum'd, and weice fa' bauld,
Syn nater to the graif him fauld,
There's nae remeid;
Wae's me he's gane, his a--e is cauld,
For now he's deid.

Our weavers now, I trow, fa' seem,
Instead o' wurken, bat to dreim;
Sae hoosily their pins they teem,
An' come nae speid
At reddon o' a yarn beim,
Sen he is deid.

Ti twenty biffy at the hook
He ay held toe baith knot an' flook f,
The high an' fowl wad fair rebuke
The grain wha spill;
He wad na flook, neit jake, na flook,
Neit tine his mill.

Till 'scape frae Deid's fat nae ane can,
An' wha kens where, or fow, or fan?
Ti be like him is fat we maun,
Ay doen guid,
A clever, active, honest man;
Bat now he's deid!

At reddon o' a yarn beim,
Sen he is deid.

* Tor—a fine plantation belonging to Mr Garden of Troup, whose
fowler he was, and got from him a small annuity for watching and
killing the rooks about the time of their building and hatching in it.
† He also, to clear the country of foxes, gave him a shilling for each
one he killed, causing take an ear from the fox, that the same one
might not be brought back, and another shilling claimed.
‡ Podlas—a small fish taken with wands and lines at the rocks of
Northfield, and all along the north coast, in the spring and summer
months.
§ That is, he bound and set up the flocks to go hooks.
** Tine his mill—it is said by the hooks in harvest, when the hand-
ster falls behind with his work, that he tines, that is, loses his mill.



The Ship BELLONA, now lying in the harbour of Port-Glasgow, carries 16 guns eighteen and nine pounders, sails remarkably well, is copper sheathed, and about 200 tons burden.

The inventory and conditions of sale to be seen in the hands of William Crawford and Co. Glasgow, or Mr James King, senior, merchant in Port-Glasgow.

PRESERVATION OF GAME.

THE DUKE OF HAMILTON being desirous to preserve the Game on his estates in the counties of Lanark and Linlithgow, and Island of Arran, it is hoped that no person will shoot or kill Game thereon without a licence.

His Grace's game-keepers and tenants have received particular directions to detect all transgressors; and a reward of One Guinea is offered to any person who shall give information of such as trespass; to be paid by his Grace's factors at Hamilton, Kilmorie, or Arran, on conviction of the offenders.

PRESERVATION OF GAME.

THE DUKE OF BUCCLEUGH being desirous to preserve the Game over his estates in the counties of Dumfries, Roxburgh, Selkirk, Peebles, and Edinburgh, it is hoped no person will shoot or kill any Game thereon, without having a licence. His Grace's game-keepers and tenants are ordered to inform against offenders, who will be prosecuted according to law.

PRESERVATION OF GAME.

THE EARL OF LOUDOUN being resolved to preserve the Game on his Estates of Loudoun and Rowallan, hereby gives notice, That all unqualified persons shooting thereon without leave, will be proceeded against as law directs; and all poachers will be prosecuted to the utmost rigour of the law.

GAME.

LORD ELPHINSTONE being desirous to preserve the Game on the Estate of Cumbernald, and particularly on the muir of Fanny-side, expects that no Gentleman will shoot there this season. Unqualified persons will be prosecuted. Not to be repeated.

Notice to Creditors.

SUCH of the Creditors of ALEXANDER and JOHN LEARMONTHS Merchants in Leith, as partners and individuals, as have not produced their grounds of debt and oaths of verity in the hands of Alexander Ross, depute clerk of session, their Trustee, are desired to do it betwixt the 9th of September next; certifying them, that if they fail, they shall be left out of the first distribution.

NOTICE

To all concerned in the Estate of the deceased DANIEL HOSSACK, late merchant in Glasgow.

THE surviving Trustee on the estate of the said DANIEL HOSSACK hereby intimates to all concerned, that, having no prospect of recovering anything further from that estate, he has made out an account of the funds recovered, and an account of the claims produced, with oaths of verity by the creditors, and a scheme of division of the nett funds among these Creditors;—and that these accounts are to lie in the hands of Thomas and Robert Graham writers in Glasgow, patent to the inspection of all having interest till the 15th day of September next; and that on the said 15th day of September next he will pay the dividends, agreeable to the said scheme, in Walter Ewing and Company's Counting-house in Glasgow, unless some reasonable objection be previously made to such division. Not to be repeated.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of WILLIAM STEWART, Esq; of Castle Stewart.

NOTWITHSTANDING of repeated advertisements to the said creditors, intimating that a dividend was to be made among them at Lammas last, and requiring them, between and that time, to produce their grounds of debt, and oaths of verity, in the hands of Hugh Bremner, at Mr Alexander Farquharson's account in Edinburgh, that the trustee might be enabled to make up a scheme of division, yet many of them have neglected to produce both their grounds of debt and oaths of verity, and others have only produced their oaths of verity. This intimation is therefore given to the said creditors, to produce both their grounds of debt and oaths of verity, between and the first September next, otherwise the trustee will proceed to make out his scheme of division among those only who have produced, and the others will thereby be excluded from any share of the said dividend.

MEETING OF CREDITORS.

THE Creditors of the deceased GEORGE TURNBULL late baker in Belford Street, Edinburgh, are desired to meet in John's Coffee-house, Edinburgh, upon the 29th August current, at twelve o'clock noon, in order to settle certain matters that require to be adjusted, previous to a division of the funds already collected; and as a division will be made, inasmuch as the several claims of the Creditors are approved of by the Meeting, such of the Creditors as have not yet given in their grounds of debt, are intimated to lodge the same with Edward Young Solicitor at Law, Edinburgh, betwixt and the said 29th August, otherwise they will be excluded from any share of the funds.

HOLMES'S CREDITORS.

THE Holders of the BILLS and NOTES of the late Mr JOHN HOLMES, of the city of York, banker, who have not yet received a dividend of Fourteen Shillings in the Pound on the said bills and notes, may receive the same during York race-week, (which begins the 19th inst.) and afterwards on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, from nine to twelve o'clock in the forenoon, by applying to the administrators, at their office in Skeldergate. York, August 5. 1782.

SALE of HOUSES and LANDS at BLAIRGOWRIE.

TO BE SOLD, by public voluntary roup, within the house of William Henderson, vintner, Cupar Angus, on Thursday the 12th of September next, between the hours of three and five afternoon.

THE HOUSES and LANDS lying in and about the village of BLAIRGOWRIE, and shire of Perth, which belonged to the deceased James Pilmor merchant in Blairgowrie. The subjects consist of several Houses and Shops in the Village, some inclosed infield land, and some outfield, partly for pasture, and partly inclosed and planted.

The village of Blairgowrie is beautifully situated on the banks of the river Erith, remarkable for fine fishing, and commands a most extensive and delightful prospect of Strathmore and the Stomont. It lies three miles north of Cupar Angus, on the military road to Braemar and Fort George.—The Lands afford many fine situations for building a summer residence, and will be sold or leased out, in whole or in small parcels, and with or without the houses in the village, as purchasers incline.

The title-deeds and articles of sale may be seen in the hands of William Ramsay clerk to the signet; to whom, or to one of the proprietors at Cupar Angus, any person willing to know further particulars, or to conclude a private bargain, may apply.

FIR WOOD OF GLENMORE TO BE SOLD.

TO BE SOLD by private contract, the Duke of Gordon's FIR WOOD OF GLENMORE, in the county of Inverness, North Britain. This wood is very extensive and full grown, containing above a hundred thousand trees, many of which are of quality and size fit for the royal navy. It is very conveniently situated, by having a sufficiency of water not only for every preparatory purpose of manufacture, but also for floating the timber by the river Spey to the sea-port of Garmouth, in the Moray Frith. The privilege of erecting saw mills, and every other accommodation the purchaser may require will be given. John Stewart forrester in Glenmore will show the wood; and those inclining to purchase, are desired to transmit their proposals, addressed to the Duke of Gordon, at Gordon Castle, by Fochabers, before the first of October next.

MONEY TO BE BORROWED.

WANTED on loan, upon undoubted heritable security, at Martinmas first, the sum of THREE HUNDRED POUNDS STERLING. For particulars, apply to Alexander Sawers writer in Dunbar.

A FARM TO LET.

TO BE LET for such a number of years as shall be agreed on, and entered to at Martinmas 1782.

The Farm called SUMMERSE, lying on the road from Edinburgh, and within one mile of Dalkeith, and bounded on the west by the Newbattle road. There is an elegant new farm house, and large barn, lately built upon it, with every other convenience necessary. The farm contains about ninety Scots acres, divided into ten parks, and all well inclosed.

For further particulars, apply to Mr David Forbes writer in Edinburgh.

TO BE LET, and entered into at the separation of the current crop.

THE MAINS OF AUCHINDINNY, presently possessed by Francis Oliphant, for such a number of years as shall be agreed on.

Any persons inclining to take a tack of the said farm, may send their proposals to Captain Inglis, the proprietor, at Auchindinny, or to David Forbes writer in Edinburgh; and they may rest assured, that their offers shall be kept secret, unless their terms are accepted.

TO BE LET, and entered to at the term of Martinmas first, on a tack for fifteen years certain, and the lifetime of the tackman, if he survives that period.

THE FARM of MILTON, being part of the estate of Dundas. This farm consists of about 72 Scots arable acres, all inclosed, and lies about a mile south from the Queensferry, on the road leading from Kirkcaldy to Queensferry. Offers for this farm to be made to John Dundas clerk to the signet. George Mathie at Dundas Castle, will show the grounds.

FARM TO LET IN MID-LOTHIAN.

THE LANDS of ORMISTON, near Kirknewton, ten miles west on the Glasgow road by Calder, containing about 140 acres, all good arable land, inclosed into parks, and a considerable part laid down this year with grass-seeds; the rest to be inclosed to the satisfaction of a tenant. The entry at Martinmas next, or the separation of the crop.

Any person inclining to take a lease of the whole lands, with the house and old parks, or of the lands and farm-houses only, will please give in their proposals to Mr David Forbes, or Mr James Ballie writers in Edinburgh, betwixt and the 1st of September. Offers not accepted shall be kept secret.

N. B. If a tenant inclines, he may get the stocking, and all growing on the farm, upon reasonable terms, at his entry. There are lime-kills within a quarter of a mile of the lands.

SALMON FISHERIES OF SPEY TO LET.

TO BE LET for such a term of years as can be agreed on, commencing with next season 1783, The Duke of Gordon's whole SALMON FISHERIES in the river Spey, and upon the sea coasts adjacent thereto; including those fishings in the river lately acquired by his Grace from the Earl of Fife. Those who incline to take a lease of the premises, are desired to transmit their proposals, addressed to the Duke of Gordon at Gordon Castle, by Fochabers, before the first of October next.

SALE of HOUSES and FURNITURE at ELGIN.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THAT, upon Thursday and Friday the 29th and 30th days of August current, there will be sold by public roup at Elgin, by the Trustees for the late JAMES GRANT of Logie's creditors, the whole HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and EFFECTS of every kind, which belonged to Mr Grant, consisting of mahogany tables, chairs, drawers, and beds, feather beds and blankets; bed and table linen; China, stone, and glass ware; silver plate, kitchen furniture, brewing utensils, an eight-day clock, a large collection of Books, with a variety of other articles.—Credit will be given till Whitsunday next, on good security.

And upon Friday the 23d day of October next, there will also be exposed to sale by public roup, within the house of Peter Wilkie vintner in Elgin, the TWO TENEMENTS of BOROUGH LAND on the north and south sides of the high street of Elgin, which belonged to the said James Grant, and now conveyed to trustees for behoof of his creditors, with the whole Houses, back and fore, lately built thereon, and gardens thereto belonging, with the pertinents.

The houses on both these subjects were all built by Mr Grant within the four or five years last past; are well finished, and of excellent condition. One of the tenements is situated betwixt the High Church and Tolbooth, opposite to the chief market place of the town; and on the lower flat of the fore house, fronting the street, are three large and commodious shops, with good cellars and keeping places below the same, all in good repair; and each tenement has a large garden adjoining to it, well stocked with fruit-trees and bushes of all kinds.

The articles of sale and progress of sales will be seen in the hands of Thomas Gilzean writer in Elgin, to whom or to the trustees those inclining to purchase may apply; and the premises will be shown by Thomas Gilzean any day before the sale.

And, in order that the extent of the debts due by Mr Grant, and the preferences of his creditors, may be ascertained and determined by Mr Alexander Chalmers sheriff-substitute of Elgin, sole arbiter named for that purpose, the arbiter hereby requires the whole creditors to produce and lodge their claims against Mr Grant, with the vouchers and instructions thereof, and their oaths of verity on the same, in the hands of the said Thomas Gilzean, on or before the first day of November next, with certification that such claims as are not lodged before that time will not afterwards be received.

OIL OF VITRIOL WORKS.

TO BE SOLD, by public roup, in John's Coffee-house in Edinburgh, on Monday the 9th day of September 1782, between the hours of five and seven in the afternoon.

THE OIL OF VITRIOL WORKS at PRESTONPANS.

These Works are in good condition for making annually four hundred tons of Oil of Vitriol, situated on the banks of the Frith of Forth, about eight miles east of Edinburgh, near two harbours for shipping. Coal and labour at moderate rates. These Works are in a very advantageous situation for making Alkaline Salts, as great quantities of Sea Salt are made at Prestonpans, without paying near so much Excise as is paid in England, and the situation is also very convenient for making soap. If unquestionable security is given for the value, immediate payment will not be required; and a regular well-going Work for making Oil of Vitriol may be instantly entered upon, as the Works are continued, in expectation of its being of consequence to a purchaser.

If the purchaser should be desirous to extend the trade, there are convenient buildings near the Works, that may be bought, or rented very cheap.

The Works will not be shown, but inventories of the houses and buildings, mentioning their extent and condition, attested by two ordained and sworn measurers; and inventories of the utensils, mentioning their present condition and value, attested by men of knowledge; as also, inventories of the goods on hand may be seen; by applying to Walter Hog accountant in Edinburgh, Alexander Hunter of Oiliam in the County of Southampton, Mr Nathaniel Nichol's attorney at Law, Queen's Street, Cheapside, London, or to Mr Matthew Holton of Samuel Garbert at Birmingham; to whom any person inclining to make a private bargain before the day of sale, may give in proposals, which, if not accepted, shall be kept secret. It is desired that those who wish to purchase, will transmit the signet with their articles and conditions of the public sale.